

TIL

TILLYFALLY. *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing TILLYFALLY.] said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. Am not I confanguinous? am not I of her blood? *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

TILLYFALLY. *fr. John.* never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

TILMAN. *n. f.* [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil, Makes husband and his wife their cofters to fill. *Tupper.*

TILT. *n. f.* [tyle, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.
The roof of linnen
Intended for a shelter
But the rain made an afs
Of tilt and canvas,
And the snow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.
It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravefend tilt-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.
His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Constantinople. *Kneller.*
The spoufals of Hippolite the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*
In tilts and tournaments the valiant frowe,
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.
His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the tilt of his lance. *Addison's Freeholders, N. 10.*

TO TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.
Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore
With tilted spears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.
Now horrid slaughter reigns,
Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Disdain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [Tilt, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.

TO TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.
To describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.
Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hector's. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.
Some say the spirits tilt so violently, that they make holes where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.
The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. To fall on one side.
As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

TILT. *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tilts; one who fights.
A puffy tilter, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goole. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
He us'd the only antique philtres,
Deriv'd from old heroic tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your tilter. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; culture.
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

TIM

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from till.] Arable; tilled.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TIMBER. *n. f.* [tymbrian, Saxon, to build.]

1. Wood fit for building.
I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from thame. *Spenser.*
For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England
for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there
must be a great providence used, that our ship *timber* be not
unnecessarily wasted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The straw was laid below,
Of chips and fere wood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*
There are hardly any countries that are destitute of *timber*
of their own growth. *Woodward.*
Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Highway.*
Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in hate to sell the *timber*?
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.
We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shaksp.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.
Materials ironically.

4. Materials ironically.
Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and
yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to
knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for
houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

TO TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A
cant word.
The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other
timbered upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TO TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TIMBERED. *adj.* [from timber; timber, fr.] Built; formed;
contrived.
He left the succession to his second son; not because he
thought him the best *timbered* to support it. *Wotton.*
Many heads that undertake learning were never squared
nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

TIMBERSOW. *n. f.* A worm in wood.
Divers creatures, though they be somewhat loathsome to
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timbersow*, snails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 692.*

TIMBREL. *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of
musical instrument played by pulsation.
The damels they delight,
When they their *timbre*l fime,
And thereunto dance and carrol sweet. *Spenser's Epithal.*
In their hands sweet *timbre*l all upheld on high. *Fr. 2.*
Praise with *timbre*l, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*
For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbre*l found. *Pope's Statius.*

TIME. *n. f.* [tama, Saxon; tyn, Eccl.]

1. The measure of duration.
This consideration of duration, as set out by certain pe-
riods, and marked by certain measures or epochs, is that
which most properly we call *time*. *Locke.*
Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shaksp.*
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a groils ex-
halament, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest
scale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite
time past to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.
Time is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.
Grew's Cosmol. b. i.

2. Space of time.
Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and that he
would shew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*
He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good. *Milton.*
No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at
times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 929.*

4. Season; proper time.
To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every pur-
pose. *Eccly. iii. 1.*
They

TIM

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was
overflown with a flood. *Jeb xxii. 16.*
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was
not yet. *Mor. xi. 13.*
Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of
sleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*
I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour:
Take heed you steer your vessel right. *Dryden.*
The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our
evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us
little good. *Cutamy's Sermons.*

5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of
time.
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the
ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new
set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is shower-
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and
that it will in *time* bury all things under-ground. *Woodward.*
I have resolved to take *time*, and in spite of all misfor-
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.
When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two
hundred and fifty men. *Nam. xxvi. 10.*
They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *time*.
Dan. vii. 25.
If we should impute the heat of the season unto the co-
operation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable
for our times to ascribe the same unto the constellation of
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and
the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have stu-
died her. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

7. Past time.
I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shaksp.*

8. Early time.
Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to
save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*
If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obe-
dience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is
time enough yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time considered as affording opportunity.
The earl lost no *time*, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*
He continued his delights till all the enemies horie were
passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any
time. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the present.
Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaksp.*
All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not
bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a
professed *time*-server. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.
Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shaksp.*
The work on me must light, when *time* shall be. *Milt.*
A *time* will come when my maturer muse,
In Caesar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to se-
veral shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

12. Hour of childbirth.
She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one
month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*
The first *time* I saw a lady dressed in one of these petti-
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near
her *time*; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as
far gone as herself. *Addison's Spect. N. 127.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to re-
petition.
Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*
Every single particle would have a sphere of void space
around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger
than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*
Lord Oxford I have now the third *time* mentioned in this
letter expects you. *Swift.*

14. Musical measure.
Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How four sweet musick is
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shaksp.*

TIM

You by the help of *time* and *time*
Can make that song which was but *time*. *Waller.*
On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*
Heroes who overcome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corsets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

TO TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.
There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the begin-
nings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all
affairs. *L'Estrange.*
This 'tis to have a virtue out of season:
Merely is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*
A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*,
that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Add.*

2. To regulate as to time.
To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any
feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that
God hath so great need of mens souls, that he will accept
them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timely* return towards
God. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World, b. i.*

TIMELESS. *adj.* [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shaksp.*
Noble Giotto's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.
The West glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To g in the *timely* inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Happy were I in my *timely* death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaksp.*
Left heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*
I'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TIMELY. *adv.* [from time.] Early; soon.
The beds i' th' East are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shaksp.*
Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milton.*
Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TIMPLEASER. *n. f.* [time and please.] One who complies
with prevailing notions whatever they be.
Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shaksp.*

TIMSERVING. *adj.* [time and serve.] Meanly complying with
present power.
If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two
words for the same thing, abandon the church of England;
this will produce confusion. *South's Sermons.*

TIMID. *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;
wanting courage; wanting boldness.
Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMIDITY. *n. f.* [timidit, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]
Fearfulness; timorouness; habitual cowardice.
The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its tem-
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TIMOROUS. *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and
scruple.
Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *timorous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much
fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shaksp.*

Though